FRONTISPIECE.

The Sick, we with the Best Advice supply,
Who Soon may throw their useless Crutches by.
Trample on Death, assisted by our Art,
His Glass Demolish, and destroy his Dart.

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Every Patient His own Doctor;

OR, THE

SICK MAN's TRIUMPH over DEATH and the GRAVE.

CONTAINING,

The most approved Methods of curing every DISEASE incident to the HUMAN BODY, *internal* or *external*; whether owing to Defects of Nature, occasioned by Intemperance, contracted by Accident, or caused by Decay.

WITH

THE BEST REMEDIES

Prescribed by the Authority of the most eminent Physicians for removing each Disorder, restoring Health, preserving it when restored; and extending Life to an honourable Old Age.

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MEDICINES.

AMONG THESE ARE

That Admirable NEW DISCOVERY, by which the Scurvy, the *Grand English Disorder*,

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And for the successful Practice of which,

Captain COOK received the PREMIUM MEDAL from the ROYAL SOCIETY, for having preserved himself and all his Men from this dreadful Distemper, during the Space of Three Years and Eighteen Days, although he passed through all the Varieties of Climate, and Seasons in his late *Voyage round the World*, performed.

By the Command of His MAJESTY.

ALSO

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By LEWIS ROBINSON M.D.

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A *Flow of Spirits*, and a *Flush of Health*;
Triumph o'er *Pain*, and conquer each *Disease*,
Enjoy your *Life*, and glory in your *Ease*.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

AS Health is the nobleſt bleſſing of this life, the method of procuring it ſhould be our principal enquiry. While poſſeſſed of it, we ſeldom pay a proper attention to its importance; when loſt, we become ſenſible of its value, but are frequently careleſs concerning its recovery. The reaſons are plain; while we have it we trifle with it till it flies us; when fled, we trifle with our misfortune, becauſe we ſuppoſe the recovery to be either impoſſible or improbable.

For

For the benefit of mankind, we here furniſh the public with ſome of the beſt and eaſieſt methods of recovering and ſecuring health, and of preſerving life, which comprehend the greateſt diſcoveries in the Medical Art. Theſe will equally ſuit all ranks of people; the *Poor*, becauſe the Remedies may be *cheaply* obtained; and the *Rich*, becauſe they may be *eaſily* put in practice. Hence *Health* may be recovered with *Facility*, and a *Knowledge* of the powers of medicine obtained without *Difficulty*. So that our readers may at once ceaſe to be *Patients* themſelves, or, if they pleaſe, become *Practical Phyſicians* to others.

Every

Every Patient his own Doctor.

PART I.

INTERNAL DISORDERS.

SCURVY.

THE Scurvy being the principal diſeaſe incident to the inhabitants of Great Britain, and the ſource from whence many of their other diſorders flow, we thought it neceſſary to commence this ſalutary Work, with an account of the nature of, and the remedies againſt, this fatal foe to ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONS.

SYMPTOMS.

THE ſymptoms or ſigns of this dangerous diſeaſe are a frequent lazineſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, pains in various parts of the body, ſometimes livid ſpots, often a ſallow complexion, a continual itching of the blood; difficulty of breathing, ſwelling of the legs, bleeding

at the noſe, and ſpongy gums, ſubject to pains and bleedings. But it is to be obſerved, that as conſtitutions differ, the ſigns or ſymptoms of the diſeaſe vary; and people, according to their years, ſituations in life, and manner of living, are attacked by this diſeaſe, under ſeveral appearances; but ſome of the above ſymptoms always attend it according to the conſtitution of thoſe afflicted; for whoſe benefit we ſhall point out the moſt approved and certain methods of cure hitherto diſcovered.

REMEDIES.

A Milk diet, with weak whey, greens of all kinds, freſh vegetables, fruits, acids, ſcurvy-graſs ale, freſh beer and cyder, tar water taken twice a day, with camphire, one ſcruple, æthiops mineral, half an ounce, powder of gum-guaiacum, two drachms, honey, one ounce, mix and make an electuary, and take the bigneſs of a nutmeg every night going to reſt. The patient may likewiſe drink the decoction of the woods. Drinking ſea-water will be found extremely beneficial, as will bathing in the ſea.

But for the eaſieſt and moſt efficacious remedy for this dreadful diſeaſe, we may thank Capt. Cook, who in his late voyage round the world, by the command of his preſent MAJESTY in the ſhip *Reſolution*, preſerved himſelf and all his men from the Scurvy, by the uſe of a very ſimple medicine; though he paſſed through the temperature, the frigid and the torrid zones, was abſent from England three years and eighteen days, and went through ſuch a variety of climates, as were ſufficient to make the ſevereſt attacks on the moſt robuſt conſtitution. But as his methods of proceeding will appear with moſt propriety in his own words, we ſhall preſent our readers with his Letter to Sir *John Pringle*, Bart, Preſident of the *Royal Society*, which letter is dated *March* 5, 1776; and

and for which Captain Cook received a Premium Medal.

SIR,

" AS many gentlemen have expreſſed ſome ſurprize at the uncommon good ſtate of health which the crew of the *Reſolution*, under my command, experienced during her late voyage; I take the liberty to communicate to you the methods that were taken to obtain that end. Much was owing to the extraordinary attention given by the Admiralty, in cauſing ſuch articles to be put on board, as either by experience or conjecture were judged to tend moſt to preſerve the health of ſeamen. I ſhall not treſpaſs upon your time in mentioning all thoſe articles, but confine myſelf to ſuch as were found the moſt uſeful.

" We had on board a large quantity of malt, of which was made ſweet-wort, and given (not only to thoſe men who had manifeſt ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, but to ſuch alſo as were, from circumſtances, judged to be moſt liable to that diſorder) from one to two or three pints in the day to each man, or in ſuch proportion as the ſurgeon thought neceſſary; which ſometimes amounted to three quarts in the twenty-four hours. This is without doubt one of the beſt antiſcorbutic ſea-medicines yet found out; and if given in time will, with proper attention to other things, I am perſuaded, prevent the ſcurvy from making any great progreſs for a conſiderable time: but I am not altogether of opinion, that it will cure it in an advanced ſtate at ſea.

" Sour-krout, of which we had alſo a large proviſion, is not only a wholeſome vegetable food, but, in my judgment, highly antiſcorbutic, and ſpoils not by keeping. A pound of it was ſerved to each

man, when at ſea, twice a week, or oftener when it was thought neceſſary.

" Portable ſoup, or broth, was another eſſential article, of which we had likewiſe a liberal ſupply. An ounce of this to each man, or ſuch other proportion as was thought neceſſary, was boiled with their peas three days in the week; and when we were in places where freſh vegetables could be procured, it was boiled, with them and with wheat or oatmeal, every morning for breakfaſt, and alſo with dried peas and freſh vegetables for dinner. It enabled us to make ſeveral nouriſhing and wholeſome meſſes, and was the means of making the people eat a greater quantity of greens than they would have done otherwiſe.

" Further, we were provided with rob of lemons and oranges; which the ſurgeon found uſeful in ſeveral caſes.

" Amongſt other articles of victualling, we were furniſhed with ſugar in the room of oil, and with wheat inſtead of much oatmeal, and were certainly gainers by the exchange. Sugar, I imagine, is a very good antiſcorbutic; whereas oil, ſuch at leaſt as is uſually given to the navy, I apprehend has the contrary effect. But the introduction of the moſt ſalutary articles, either as proviſion or medicines, will generally prove unſucceſsful, unleſs ſupported by certain rules of living.

" On this principle, many years experience, together with ſome hints I had from Sir Hugh Palliſer, the Captains Campbell, Wallis, and other intelligent officers, enabled me to lay down a plan whereby all was to be conducted. The crew were at three watches, except upon ſome extraordinary occaſions. By this means they were not ſo much expoſed to the weather as if they had been at watch and watch; and they had generally dry cloaths to ſhift themſelves when they

they happened to get wet. Care was alſo taken to expoſe them as little as poſſible. Proper methods were employed to keep their perſons, hammocks, bedding, cloaths, &c. conſtantly clean and dry. Equal pains were taken to keep the ſhip clean and dry between decks. Once or twice a week ſhe was aired with fires; and when this could not be done, ſhe was ſmoaked with gunpowder moiſtened with vinegar or water. I had alſo frequently a fire made in an iron pot at the bottom of the well, which greatly purified the air in the lower parts of the ſhip. To this and cleanlineſs, as well in the ſhip as amongſt the people, too great attention cannot be paid; the leaſt neglect occaſions a putrid offenſive ſmell below, which nothing but fires will remove; and if theſe be not uſed in time, thoſe ſmells will be attended with bad conſequences. Proper care was taken of the ſhip's coppers, ſo that they were kept conſtantly clean. The fat, which boiled out of the ſalt beef and pork, I never ſuffered to be given to the people, as is cuſtomary; being of opinion that it promotes the ſcurvy. I never failed to take in water wherever it was to be procured, even when we did not ſeem to want it; becauſe I look upon freſh water from the ſhore to be much more wholeſome than that which has been kept for ſome time on board. Of this eſſential article we were never at an allowance, but had always abundance for every neceſſary purpoſe. I am convinced that with plenty of freſh water, and a cloſe attention to cleanlineſs, a ſhip's company will ſeldom be much afflicted with the ſcurvy, though they ſhould not be provided with any of the antiſcorbutics beforementioned. We came to few places where either the art of man or nature did not afford ſome ſort of refreſhment or other, either of the animal or vegetable kind. It was my firſt care to procure what could be met with of either, by every means in my

power,

power, and to oblige our people to make uſe thereof, both by my example and authority; but the benefits ariſing from ſuch refreſhments ſoon became ſo obvious, that I had little occaſion to employ either the one or the other.

" Theſe, Sir, were the methods, under the care of Providence, by which the *Reſolution* performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, through all the climates from 52 degrees north to 71 degrees ſouth, with the loſs of one man only by diſeaſe, and who died of a complicated and lingering illneſs, without any mixture of ſcurvy. Two others were unfortunately drowned, and one killed by a fall; ſo that of the whole number with which I ſet out from England, I loſt only four.

" I have the honour to be, Sir, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cook *to Sir* John Pringle, *Bart. dated* Plymouth Sound, July 7, 1776.

" I entirely agree with you, that the dearneſs of the rob of lemons and oranges will hinder them from being furniſhed in large quantities, but I do not think this ſo neceſſary; for though they may aſſiſt other things, I have no great opinion of them alone. Nor have I an higher opinion of vinegar: my people had it very ſparingly during the late voyage; and towards the latter part, none at all; and yet we experienced no ill effects from the want of it. The cuſtom of waſhing the inſide of the ſhip with vinegar I ſeldom obſerved, thinking, that fire and ſmoak anſwered the purpoſe much better."

To the above we ſhall ſubjoin the following remarks on Captain Cook's judicious procedure; with ſome other intereſting particulars; being a ſummary of the diſcovery of the great antiſcorbutic virtues of ſweet-wort by Dr. Macbride, &c.

" CAPTAIN COOK begins his liſt of ſtores with *malt*;

malt; "Of this," he ſays, "was made ſweet-wort, "and given not only to thoſe men who had manifeſt "ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, but to ſuch alſo as were "judged to be the moſt liable to it." Dr. Macbride, who firſt ſuggeſted this preparation, was led, as he ſays, to the diſcovery by ſome experiments that had been laid before the Royal Society; by which it appeared, that the air produced by alimentary fermentation was endowed with a power of correcting putrefaction. The fact he confirmed by numerous trials, and finding this fluid to be *fixed air*, he juſtly concluded, that whatever ſubſtance proper for food abounded with it, and which could be conveniently carried to ſea, would make one of the beſt proviſions againſt the ſcurvy; which he then conſidered as a putrid diſeaſe, and as ſuch to be prevented or cured by that powerful kind of antiſeptic. Beer, for inſtance, hath always been eſteemed one of the beſt antiſcorbutics; but as that derived all its *fixed air* from the malt of which it is made, he inferred, that malt itſelf was preferable in long voyages, as it took up leſs room than the brewed liquor, and would keep longer ſound. Experience hath ſince verified this ingenious theory, and the malt hath now gained ſo much credit in the navy, that there only wanted ſo long, ſo healthful, and ſo celebrated a voyage as this, to rank it among the moſt indiſpenſable articles of proviſion. For though Captain Cook remarks, that "a proper attention to other "things muſt be joined, and that he is not altogether "of opinion, that the wort will be able to cure the "ſcurvy in an advanced ſtate at ſea; yet he is per-"ſuaded, that it is ſufficient to prevent that diſtem-"per from making any great progreſs, for a con-"ſiderable time;" and therefore he doth not heſitate to pronounce it, "one of the beſt antiſcorbutic "medicines yet found out."

This ſalutary *gas*, or *fixed air*, is contained more

or

or leſs in all fermentable liquors, and begins to oppoſe putrefaction as ſoon as the working or inteſtine motion commences.

In wine it abounds, and perhaps no vegetable ſubſtance is more replete with it than the fruit of the vine. If we join the grateful taſte of wine, we muſt rank it firſt in the liſt of antiſcorbutic liquors. Cyder is likewiſe good, with other vinous productions from fruit, as alſo the various kinds of beer. It hath been a conſtant obſervation, that in long cruizes or diſtant voyages, the ſcurvy is never ſeen whilſt the ſmall-beer holds out at a full allowance; but that when it is all expended, the diſorder ſoon appears. It were therefore to be wiſhed, that this moſt wholeſome beverage could be renewed at ſea; but our ſhips afford not ſufficient convenience. The Ruſſians however make a ſhift to prepare at ſea, as well as at land, a liquor of a middle quality between wort and ſmall-beer, in the following manner. They take ground malt and rye meal in a certain proportion, which they knead into ſmall loaves, and bake in the oven. Theſe they occaſionally infuſe in a proper quantity of warm water, which begins ſo ſoon to ferment, that in the ſpace of twenty-four hours their brewage is compleated, in the production of a ſmall, briſk, and acidulous liquor, which they call *quas*, palatable to themſelves, and not diſagreeable to the taſte of ſtrangers. The late Dr. Mounſey, member of the Royal Society, who had lived long in Ruſſia, and had been *Archiater* under two ſucceſſive ſovereigns, ſays, that the *quas* was the common and wholeſome drink both of the fleets and armies of that empire, and that it was particularly good againſt the ſcurvy. He added, that happening to be at Moſcow when he peruſed the "Obſervations on the Jail-Fever," publiſhed here, he had been induced to compare what he read in that treatiſe with what he

ſhould

ſhould ſee in the ſeveral priſons of that large city: but to his ſurprize, after viſiting them all, and finding them full of malefactors, for the late empreſs then ſuffered none of thoſe who were convicted of capital crimes to be put to death, yet he could diſcover no fever among them, nor learn that any acute diſtemper peculiar to jails had ever been known there. He obſerved that ſome of thoſe places of confinement had a yard, into which the priſoners were allowed to come for the air; but that there were others without this advantage, yet not ſickly: ſo that he could aſſign no other reaſon for the healthful condition of thoſe men than the kind of diet they uſed; which was the ſame with that of the common people of the country, who not being able to purchaſe fleſh-meat live moſtly on rye-bread, (the moſt aceſcent of any bread) and drink *quas*. He concluded with ſaying, that upon his return to Peterſburg, he had made the ſame enquiry there, and with the ſame reſult.

Thus far my informer: from whoſe account it would appear, that the rye-meal aſſiſted both in quickening the fermentation, and adding more fixed air; ſince the malt alone could not ſo readily produce ſo acidulous and briſk a liquor. And there is little doubt, but that whenever the other grains can be brought to a proper degree of fermentation, they will more or leſs in the ſame way become uſeful. That oats will, I am ſatisfied, from what I have been told by one of the intelligent friends of Captain Cook. This gentleman being on a cruize in a large ſhip, in the beginning of the late war, and the ſcurvy breaking out among his crew, he bethought himſelf of a kind of food, he had ſeen uſed in ſome parts of the country, as the moſt proper on this occaſion. Some oatmeal is put into a wooden veſſel, hot water is poured upon it, and the infuſion continues until

the liquor begins to taſte ſouriſh; that is, till a fermentation comes on, which in a place moderately warm may be in the ſpace of two days. The water is then poured off from the grounds, and boiled down to the conſiſtence of a jelly. This he ordered to be made, and dealt out in meſſes, being firſt ſweetened with ſugar, and ſeaſoned with ſome prize-wine he had taken, which, though turned ſour, yet improved the taſte, and made this aliment no leſs palatable than medicinal.

GOUT.

Symptoms.

THE urine of the perſon afflicted is high coloured, and has a ſandy ſediment of a reddiſh caſt; the part affected looks red and is ſwelled. The pain is exceedingly acute, as if the bone was broken and, is ſucceeded by a ſlight fever, and a chilneſs or ſhivering, which ſeizes the great toe, ancle, heel, calf of the leg, &c.

Remedy.

BEFORE the afflicted go to bed at night, they ſhould take a tea ſpoonful of volatile tincture of guaiacum in a glaſs of water: keep themſelves warm, and drink ſack whey. Exerciſe is very requiſite for thoſe afflicted with this diſorder.

As the duke of Portland's Gout Powder is remarkably efficacious in the cure of this diſorder, we ſhall here tranſcribe the receipt for making it.

TAKE of round birthwort root and gentian root, of the tops and leaves of germander, ground pine, and centaury: take of all theſe, well dried, powdered and ſifted as fine as poſſible, an equal quantity; mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder every morning faſting in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like beſt; keep

keep faſting an hour and an half after it. Continue this medicine for three months without interruption, then diminiſh the doſe to three quarters of a drachm for three months longer, then to half a drachm for ſix months more, taking it regularly every morning if poſſible. After the firſt year, it will be ſufficient to take half a drachm every other day. As this medicine operates inſenſibly, it will take, perhaps, two years before you receive any great benefit; ſo you muſt not be diſcouraged, though you do not perceive at firſt any great amendment; it works ſlow but ſure: it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, if he lives ſoberly, and abſtains from thoſe meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout; as champaign, drams, high ſauces, &c.

RHEUMATISM.

Symptoms.

FEVERISH and coſtive body, loſs of appetite, coldneſs of the extreme parts, heavineſs of the joints, chilneſs, ſhivering, and racking pains in the limbs.

Remedies.

BE covered warm when you go to bed, and take a drachm of powder of gum-guaiacum. The duke of Portland's Gout Powder is likewiſe uſed in this diſorder; but it is to be obſerved, that in the rheumatiſm, which is only accidental and not habitual, a few of the drachm doſes may do; but if habitual, or has been of long duration, then you may take it as for the gout. The remedy requires patience, as it operates but ſlow in both diſtempers.

PLEU-

PLEURISY.

Symptoms.

HEAT, thirſt, a troubleſome cough, and a violent pain of the ſide. If the patient is bled, the blood has a reſemblance of tallow when melted.

Remedies.

FREQUENT bleedings, a bliſter on the ſide, and half a pint of the following infuſion taken twice a-day: a quart of boiling penny royal water, poured on ſix ounces of freſh horſe dung, ſtrain it when cold, and ſweeten it with a quarter of an ounce of Venice treacle.

FEVERS.

Symptoms.

THERE are two principal ſources of fevers, one comprehends the cauſes which render the blood and other fluids of the body too thick; the other includes thoſe which make them too thin. Let us now examine how one ſort may be diſtinguiſhed from the other.

It ſhould be obſerved, that in all fevers of every kind, there is a morbid or malignant quality introduced and ſubſiſting in the blood as the productive cauſe; and the proper means for curing them are ſuch methods and medicines as by experience have been found effectual for removing their morbid quality, and recovering the ſick in the ſhorteſt time.

In ſome perſons, when there is too much blood, ſuch bleeding may be adviſed as will draw off the exceſs, except in peſtilential diſtempers, in which blood-letting has proved almoſt always mortal, even in the bodies fulleſt of blood; this evacuation muſt be

be moderately uſed in pleuriſies, as the extremity of pain and difficulty of breathing ſhall acquire it.

That the common people (who generally know when perſons have fevers) may have a little more knowledge of theſe acute diſeaſes, and how to diſtinguiſh one kind of them from the other; the perſon who is to direct for the ſick, ſhould carefully enquire into the ſtate of his body; he ſhould examine his pulſe. Let him feel the pulſe of two or three that are in health, and his own pulſe; and then compare them with the pulſe of the patient, and thereby he will come nearly to know how much it differs from the healthful ſtandard, as to quickneſs or ſlowneſs, and as to its ſtrength and weakneſs, and be able to deduce ſome concluſions which may guide his conduct; then let him learn the degree of febrile heat; and one way to do this may be by feeling the ſide of the neck below the ears (through which the large blood veſſels paſs to and from the brain) and thus the degree of the heat of the blood may be known; and the other ſymptoms of the patient ſhould be particularly enquired into.

If the heat of the body be exceſſive, the pulſe quick and ſtrong, the fleſh very dry, the pores of the ſkin very cloſe, and the thirſt very great, it may be concluded that the cauſe which produced that fever has rendered the blood too thick.

If the pulſe is too quick, and not ſtrong, and the heat of the body not great; if the tongue is very black or dry, and the thirſt is great, or if the patient voids blood by urine, or ſpitting, or at his noſe, or by ſtool; or if he has flat ſpots on his ſkin, black or reddiſh in colour, or if he has a great looſeneſs, with watery or thin ſtools; or if he has profuſe ſweats, with a ſenſible ſinking of his ſpirits, and decreaſe of ſtrength, it may be inſerted, that the fever is of a putrid kind.

Remedies.

THE following general rules ſhould be obſerved: to drink as plentifully as poſſible ſome diluting liquor whenever thirſty, ſuch as barley-water, mint and balm and ſage tea, thin water-gruel, or beef tea made as follows:

Take a pound of lean beef, cut it ſmall, pour upon it two quarts of water, boil it for the ſpace of five minutes, then keep for uſe.

To uſe ſuch nutritious food, as moſt freely may be taken, becauſe it abates the acrimony of the blood, repairs the waſte of the body, and is one of the beſt cordials; ſmall whey made with Canary or Mountain wine may be frequently uſed.

It may be neceſſary, before we proceed farther, to premiſe that in liquid, by four table ſpoonfuls, is meant half a gill, or two ounces; two ſpoonfuls one ounce, one ſpoonful half an ounce, or four drachms.

If ſeized with any feveriſh complaint, take the following mixture.

Salt of wormwood, two drachms, lemon juice, or any acid, a ſufficient quantity to make a neutral medicine, ſugar about two drachms, common water about half a pint, and about two ounces of nutmeg water, or any ſpirit; mix together, and take two ſpoonfuls every three hours.

At night take a little ſweat going to reſt, and the next morning continue the mixture. Or if inconvenient to make up the above medicine, or too poor to get it, we recommend Salt Petre as an efficacious as well as cheap remedy.

We ſhall mention one inſtance of its utility. A poor woman aſked advice for her huſband (a man about forty years of age) who had a fever, with a violent pain in his ſide, and was light-headed at times.

We

We adviſed her to get an ounce of ſalt-petre, and powder it; then to divide it into four equal parts, and each of them into four others for ſo many doſes, each of which will contain about half a drachm, directing that ſhe ſhould give one of them, diſſolved in a coffee diſh of ſage tea, ſweetened with ſugar to his palate every three or four hours; and when he had taken this ſalt, ſhe came and ſaid, that his fever was gone; but that his cough remained. We then adviſed her to give him about twenty drops of balſam capivi, with powder ſugar, night and morning; and he happily recovered.

But if troubled with a cough, add, of ſperma-ceti in powder two drachms, diſſolved with the yolk of an egg, to be taken in the ſame manner.

Or, if that cannot be had, the following powder.

Take ſperma-ceti in powder, half an ounce; ſugar and ſalt-petre each two drachms; mixt together, and take as much as will lay on a ſhilling every three or four hours in any liquid.

If bound, take the following opening mixture.

Take two drachms of ſenna leaves, boil in ten ounces of common water to eight ounces; ſtrain off, and add manna half an ounce, tincture of ſenna one ounce; mix, and take two table ſpoonfuls every three hours, till it operates.

This medicine is eaſily prepared, and very handy on many occaſions, eſpecially when the body calls for a remedy of this nature; it is cooling as well as laxative; waſhes its paſſage through the bowels, without any griping or diſorder, and ſtands in need at the ſame time of no over ſtrict regimen.

Thus far fevers in general; proceed we therefore to thoſe more particular.

Of an Acute Inflammatory Fever.

THE young, robuſt plethoric habit, will ever be moſt liable to inflammations; whilſt, on the contrary, in

in the weakly and infirm, the circulation cannot readily be worked up to ſuch a pitch as is requiſite to conſtitute a diſeaſe of an inflammatory kind; in both, cold or obſtructed perſpiration is almoſt the only occaſional cauſe. This fever may be eaſily known from the conſtitution of the ſick perſon; a quick, full and tenſe pulſe, hard beyond its natural ſtate; florid countenance, with great heat and thirſt, acute pains in the head, back and loins, &c.

To the cure of an inflammatory fever therefore it is neceſſary, firſt, to take away about ſix or eight ounces of blood, then give about fifteen grains of Ipecacuanha in a cup of any liquid, and work it off with camomile flower tea, having nothing after it that night, but a little mulled wine to ſettle the ſtomach.

Tartar emetic two grains, diaphoretic antimony, ten grains, barley water, eight ounces; mix and take two ſpoonfuls every four hours; and every now and then about as much ſalt-petre as will lay on a ſhilling diſſolved in the drink.

If all this ſhould not open the body, it will be neceſſary to add an emollient clyſter.

If at the end of the diſeaſe the pulſe ſhould flag, diſcontinue the medicines, and uſe cordials.

If an intermiſſion ſhould happen, with gentle ſweats, and turbid urine; the bark in ſmall doſes or rather a decoction of it, may be thrown in.

Of a nervous Fever.

THIS low nervous fever is directly oppoſite to the acute inflammatory, and therefore muſt be differently treated.

It moſtly happens from profuſe evacuations, and to thoſe of relaxed ſolids, and diſſolved watery fluids; the pulſe, though quick, is here weak and low, the heat of body but little beyond the natural, and the

ſymptoms

ſymptoms in general of the ſpaſmodic kind, and independent of inflammation.

In the one it becomes neceſſary to lower the impetus of the circulation, by evacuations and coolers; in the other, the warm cordial, the ſtimulating medicines are by all means adviſeable to excite the vis vitæ, and promote ſuch a degree of fever as may ſuffice for its expulſion.

Evacuations of blood, and by ſtool, can then be of no ſervice in the cure of a low fever, but a great detriment. A gentle vomit in the beginning, and a breathing ſweat throughout its continuance will be uſeful.

A warm, light, nouriſhing diet, and plenty of generous wine will be expedient, with bliſters and ſinapiſms, or muſtard plaiſters and other drawers of the feet, for the relief of the ſymptoms.

Firſt then give the ipecacuanha vomit, with the mulled wine as before deſcribed; and going to bed, half a drachm of mithridate. The next day the following mixture.

Take Venice treatle, two drachms, ſyrup of ſaffron, half an ounce, ſimple mint water, eight ounces, ſtrong cinnamon water, two ounces, volatile tincture of valerian, two drachms, mix, and take two ſpoonfuls every three or four hours.

To theſe may be added, as occaſion requires, a little opiate camphire, contrayerva, valerian, cochineal, warm aromatics, and ſome volatile ſalts; and when better, the gum pills; but if towards the latter end of the diſeaſe, when gentle ſweats break out, and the urine becomes turbid or thick, the bark will be attended with great advantage, though there ſhould appear no intermiſſion.

INTERMITTING FEVER, OR AGUE.

SYMPTOMS.

ACCORDING to the air, conſtitution and ſtrength of the patient, intermittents frequently vary, ſome will have a tendency to the inflammatory, or degenerate into an acute continual fever, eſpecially if too hot a regimen has been uſed; which if it ſhould have been the caſe, gentle cooling purges will reduce it, and then give the bark with nitre joined with it. On the contrary, intermittents will urge on the nervous fever; in which caſe join the cordial aromatics, ſuch as ſnake root, contrayerva, myrrh, camphire, and the like, with the bark.

REMEDIES.

TO cure an intermiſſion, the following is adviſeable.—Beſt bark, one ounce, finely bruiſed; ſnake root, two drachms, finely bruiſed; boil in common water from a pint and a half to one pint, ſtrain it off, and take four ſpoonfuls every three or four hours. If it ſhould purge, add to each doſe five or ſix drops of liquid laudanum; if it ſhould bind, about five or ſix grains of powdered rhubarb; if want of appetite, about five or ſix drops of elixir of vitriol.

A variety of different medicines have been found to ſucceed, but the preference has ever been given to the bark; twelve drachms of which generally puts by the fit, though it is neceſſary to continue a few doſes more to prevent a return.

One or two grains of Roman vitriol given, during the intermiſſion, two, three, or four times in the twenty-four hours; or about a drachm of allum, with thirty grains of nutmeg, or ſnake-root, in half a pint of warm ale or barley water has ſucceeded well.

Inter-

Intermitting Fevers, thoſe eſpecially whoſe fits return every other day, have been often cured with a few doſes of cochineal, by taking about half a drachm of it in powder, ſome time before the acceſſion of each fit; and others have been recovered, by taking five, ſix, or ſeven grains of the Virginian ſnake root, three times on the days of intermiſſion, at about four or five hours diſtance; and I have with ſucceſs adviſed ſome of the poor to drink a quarter of a pint of tea, made with the root of burdock, every third or fourth hour, during the intermiſſions, ſweetened with ſugar, or not ſweetened, as the patient chuſes.

Theſe ſort of intermittents allow a good opportunity for taking the Peruvian bark, and that the poor, thoſe great objects of our compaſſion and charity, may have the benefit of that excellent remedy, at the leaſt expence, adviſe the following method, viz.

To buy an ounce of the beſt bark in powder, then divide it into eight or twelve equal parts, and take a doſe of it every third hour, during the intermiſſions, beginning as ſoon as they are quite free from a fit, in the following manner, viz.

Mix a doſe of the bark, with a tea cup of hot water, with which it will mix eaſily; and when it is cool enough, then let the patient drink it, and take after it a glaſs of punch, made in the common way, and take his meals at his uſual times. Suppoſe the time for taking the bark happens at the time of dining, let him firſt take the bark, and then eat his dinner. I have done ſo myſelf.

We adviſe the patient to take the bark in the night, as well as in the day, which I have done myſelf ſeveral times, having a perſon to ſit up and wake me, when the time for taking the bark comes.

If the patient can take a drachm of the bark for a doſe, without finding his ſtomach loaded, let that quantity be the doſe; and when he has taken one

ounce, though he miſſes the fit, yet let the bark be prepared, and the doſes taken at four hours diſtance.

HECTIC FEVERS, *attended with Coughs or Conſumptions.*

SYMPTOMS.

HECTIC Fevers with coughs, are commonly called Conſumptions, on account of the great waſte, or decreaſe of the bodies afflicted with them.

The ſymptoms, which are obvious, and neceſſary conſequences of an ulcerated ſtate of the lungs, are a cough, a copious ſpitting of a purulent-like matter, which is thrown up night and morning, and if tried, ſinks in water.

Oppreſſion of the breaſt, bad appetite, thirſt great, hectic fever, colliquative ſweats, which ſucceed night and morning alternately, a lowneſs, and great diſcharge of urine, the pulſe becomes quick and ſharp, the body pines, and is emaciated, and its ſeveral functions totally impaired and decayed.

REMEDIES.

THE air where the patient lies ought to be free and pure, the conſtitution muſt be kept in action, and take as much exercife every day as it can bear.

Horſe-riding, giving the body motion with little fatigue, if convenient, is preferable to any carriage, which ſhould be before dinner, elſe it proves hurtful. Great care muſt be taken to prevent catching cold by damp things or otherwiſe.

A ſouthern voyage by ſea frequently cures, when all things elſe fail, provided the proviſions are freſh; and as milk cannot there be eaſily obtained, fruits, broths and balſamics muſt ſupply the place.

A proper regimen, with the patient's own endeavours,

vours, act moſtly towards the cure; a mind kept eaſy, with varying objects to divert the attention; yet it may be neceſſary to ſubjoin ſome ſerviceable medicines.

Firſt, I would recommend for diet, light, but reſtorative, and diluting drink. Milk, aſſes milk, (if obtainable) water-gruel made of meal, or fine white flour, with a little butter or ſugar, or cyder whey, or barley water, or ground-ivy tea ſweetened with ſugar or honey, acidulated with the juice of lemon, or an apple boiled in a pint of water, with one large ſpoonful of brandy, and ſweetened as before directed, as neceſſary to promote the ſpitting up the phlegm.

Secondly, to remove the fever, give the following medicine:

Salt-petre, two drachms; cochineal, half a drachm; pure water, half a pint; ſyrup of balſam, or ſugar, or honey, ſufficient to pallate; brandy, or rather rum, two ounces; mix theſe and take two ſpoonfuls every third or fourth hour.

If there ſhould be a flux, then the following:

Tincture of roſes, one pint; liquid laudanum, twenty grains; drink a cupful often.

If reſtleſs at night, take ſtorax pill, four grains. When there is great difficulty of breathing, the amoniac medicine, with the oxymel of ſquills, give the moſt relief.

ULCERATED LUNGS.

THE SYMPTOMS are deſcribed in the laſt article.

REMEDIES.

COMPOUND powder of gum-tragacanth, one ſcruple; ſalt-petre, ten grains; make a powder to be taken in any ſoft liquid, four times a day.

If

If the cheſt or ſtomach ſhould be ſore, emultions of ſperma-ceti, or oil of almonds will be uſeful, as well as twenty drops of the balſam capivi, night and morning, and continued for ſome weeks, even after well; and to ſtrengthen all the muſcular fibres and veſſels of the body, cloſe with the preparation of the bark, and elixir of vitriol.

PESTILENTIAL DISORDERS.

Symptoms.

THESE diſorders, which go under the different names of morbid, malignant, putrid, peſtilential, petechial, hoſpital, and goal fevers, differ only in a degree from each other. They ariſe from many cauſes, ſuch as foul air, or putrid animal and vegetable effluvia, or from confined places, not properly ventilated or kept clean, or frequently communicated by contagion.

The ſymptoms in general are laſſitude and weakneſs, or loſs of ſtrength, an oppreſſion or pain in the ſtomach, pulſe low or weak, bitter taſte in the mouth, drowth, fœtid breath, a dejected mind, frequently ſighing, wanting to vomit, great pain in the head, back, and loins, tongue black, chaped, though at firſt white, and ſmall ſpots about the ſkin, reſembling the meaſles, but of a purple or livid colour. Eyes heavy, yellowiſh and inflamed, and frequently profuſe ſweating.

Remedies.

BLEEDING here is to be avoided as moſt dangerous: and the firſt thing, clear the ſtomach by Ipecacuanha wine, about one ounce, worked off with camomile flower tea, and mulled wine at night.

Then begin and take the recipe preſcribed for intermitting fevers, and drink weak mountain whey, with

with tincture of roſes plentifully acidulated, with the elixir of vitriol. Likewiſe the following bolus, three times a day, in ſome tormentile root tea, and ſweetened with the fineſt ſugar.

Powder of valerian, ten grains; powder of ſnake root, ten grains, cochineal, four grains, gum camphire, five grains; ſyrup of ſaffron, a ſufficient quantity to bind it.

If bound, the bowels ſhould be gently opened by powdered rhubarb, in ſmall doſes; and, if occaſion, emolient clyſters; if a diarrhœa, or purging, cordial reſtringents, and gentle opiates occaſionally; omit all volatiles as prejudicial.

If any morbid quality of the blood diſcovers itſelf by any ſymptom on the ſkin, it is an argument againſt every evacuating remedy, which makes a revulſion from the ſurface of the body; therefore never uſe them for the cure of any cutaneous diſeaſe.

St. ANTHONY's FIRE.

Symptoms.

CHILLNESS, and ſhivering, great thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, the face ſuddenly ſwelled, becomes painful and appears red and pimply, and the eyes are cloſed with the ſwelling.

Remedies.

THE patient muſt loſe eight or ten ounces of blood, which muſt be repeated if the ſymptoms continue ſtrong. Apply to the part a pultice of white bread and milk, and a little hog's lard in it; let the pultice be changed twice in a day; but flannels wrung out of a ſtrong decoction of elder flowers applied warm afford the ſpeedieſt eaſe and relief; and every other morning take the following purge, till the diſorder is cured, viz.

Glauber's

Glauber's ſalt one ounce, manna, half an ounce, mix and diſſolve it in warm water for one doſe.

The diet in this diſeaſe muſt be very low, chiefly water-gruel, or at moſt weak broth; all ſtrong liquors and fleſh meat muſt be avoided as poiſon.

APOPLEXY.

Symptoms.

SHORT breathings, imaginary noiſes in the ears, drowſineſs, loſs of memory, tremblings, ſtaggerings, a giddineſs in the head, and dimneſs of ſight.

The diſeaſe at its height is a total deprivation of all ſenſe and motion, reſpiration excepted, and even that is performed with great difficulty. It greatly injures the faculty both of the mind and body, and is ſeldom perfectly curable.

Remedies.

CUPPING in the nape and ſides of the neck is always uſeful, provided the ſcarifications are deep enough to give a free paſſage to the blood; ſtimulating clyſters and warm purges are alſo of ſervice, as is the following electuary. Take half an ounce of powdered heath valerian, and one ounce and an half of conſerve of orange peel, and mix them together; the doſe is the quantity of a nutmeg every four hours, diſſolved in a cup-ful of roſemary tea. Apply a ſtrong bliſter to the back and the legs. The diet muſt be very ſparing.

ASTHMA.

Symptoms.

A laborious breathing, or obſtruction of the lungs attended with great anxiety, and a ſtraitneſs about the breaſt.

Reme-

Remedies.

BLEEDING, gentle vomits, a large bliſter applied to the back or legs, ſlender diet and malt liquors to be particularly avoided. Likewiſe frequently take three large ſpoonfuls of the following mixture; two drachms of gum ammoniacum in half a pint of pennyroyal water, intermixed with an ounce of oxymel of ſquills.

BLOODY FLUX.

Symptoms.

SHIVERING, coldneſs, gripings, quick pulſe, intenſe thirſt, greaſy ſtools frequently mixed with blood and filaments which appear like melted ſuet.

Remedies.

FIRST loſe blood, then take the following vomit: Half a drachm of powder of ipecacuanha worked off with camomile tea: daily repeat this vomit three or four times. Malt and ſpirituous liquors muſt be carefully avoided, and between the vomitings the patient ſhould every hour take a large ſpoonful warm of a drink made thus: Diſſolve half an ounce of gum arabic, and half an ounce of gum tragacanth in a pint of barley water, over a gentle fire. Clyſters made of fat mutton broth are of great ſervice.

STONE and GRAVEL.

Symptoms.

A ſuppreſſion, or ſtoppage of urine, may proceed from various cauſes, ſuch as the kidneys, or the neck of the bladder being inflamed, ſmall ſtones lodging in the urinary paſſages, ſpaſms or contraction of the neck of the bladder, &c.

In all obſtructions, if the patient's ſtrength will admit of it, draw off about eight ounces of blood, give ſome cooling, gentle, opening medicines, with a little ſweet oil, and foment the part with a decoction of mallows, or camomile flowers; let there be drank often ſome diluting liquor, with about forty nitre drops in it, and every ſix hours, about one drachm of Caſtile ſoap, diſſolved in any liquid, eſpecially if ſmall gravel comes away with the urine, or it ſhould be bloody; for when ſmall ſtones are lodged in the kidneys, which comes away with the urine, it is called gravel; but when they lodge ſome time in the bladder, they collect together, form a body, and accumulate freſh matter, begin to be too large to paſs off with the urine, and then is called a ſtone.

When afflicted with the ſtone, avoid all aliments of a windy or heating nature, all ſalt meats, ſour fruits, acids of all kinds, uſe every thing that promotes the ſecretion of urine, and keeps the belly open, artichoaks, aſparagus, lettuces, &c. are proper; and to drink milk and water, barley water, decoctions of marſhmallows, parſley, liquorice, linſeed, or gin and warm water mixt, not too ſtrong; uſe gentle exerciſe, and take ſoap lees, beginning with thirty or forty drops, in a cup of lime water, every night and morning, and increaſe the doſe regularly to ſixty drops, as the ſtomach will bear. Likewiſe nitre drops in marſhmallow tea, with gum arabic; or take broom ſeed, finely ground, as much in quantity as will lay on a ſhilling, in a gill of the beſt white port, morning and evening.

Remedies.

TAKE two ſcruples of calcined egg ſhells three times a day, in a glaſs of any convenient liquor, drinking after each doſe, a third part of the following decoction:

Take

Take two ounces of Caſtile ſoap, diſſolve it in a quart of ſoft water, and ſweeten it according to your taſte with honey, or loaf ſugar. If this decoction is made in a copper veſſel, care muſt be taken that it is well tinned.

The taking of theſe medicines muſt be continued for ſome time after the complaint is removed, leſt any part of the ſtone ſhould remain, which being rough and unequal, might occaſion exquiſite pain.

It is common, after a few days uſe of theſe medicines, to have an increaſe of pain in making water, at which time a ſoft diet, emollient drinks and reſt are proper. For common drink milk and water, or a decoction of marſhmallow roots, parſley and liquorice may be uſed; but if the perſon has been uſed to ſtrong liquors, ſmall punch, made without acid, may be drank ſparingly. Artichoaks, aſparagus, ſpinage, lettuces, ſuccory, parſley, turnips, potatoes, radiſhes, peas, &c. may be ſafely uſed; but onions, leeks, and celery, are to be preferred to all other vegetables.

The patient ought to drink no more of any liquor than is ſufficient to quench his thirſt, and he ſhould hold his water as long as he can without great uneaſineſs, that it may have the longer time to act in the ſtone.

If theſe medicines occaſion coſtiveneſs, it will be neceſſary, now and then, to take a doſe of Glauber' ſalt and manna.

DROPSY.

SYMPTOMS.

THE dropſy is cauſed by many irregularities, from drinking ſtrong liquors, from want of exerciſe, from exceſſive evacuations, from too much loſs of

blood, from fluxes, &c. It is ſo called from a preternatural ſwelling of the whole body, occaſioned by a collection of water therein.

REMEDIES.

THE Patient muſt take a vomit, working it off with a little camomile flower tea, and once a week after, take jalop in powder, and cream of tartar each half a drachm, in a cup of tea, working it off with a little broth. In the intermediate days, take ſalt of nitre, twenty grains, powder of ſquills ten grains, mix together, take at night going to bed, and the firſt thing in the morning, in a ſmall glaſs of brandy, and let the belly be anointed with a little warm oil twice every day, wearing a flannel next the ſkin, abſtaining as much as poſſible from drink, eſpecially weak and watery liquors, and quench the thirſt with acids, ſuch as juice of lemons, oranges, &c. Let the food be dry, and of a healing quality; toaſted bread, wild animals roaſted with garlick, muſtard, onions, creſſes, horſe radiſh, and ſuch like; tea biſcuit dipt in wine, or a little brandy, now and then, will not only quench the thirſt, but prove very nouriſhing; all diuretic medicines infuſed into Rheniſh wine, are very ſerviceable. Or take the large leaves that grow upon the ſtem of the artichoak, wipe (not waſh) them; bruiſe them in a mortar, and ſtrain out the juice through a linen cloth, forcing it out; then put a pint of the juice into a quart bottle, with a pint of Madeira wine, or Mountain, if you cannot get good Madeira. Take three ſpoonfuls every morning faſting, and three ſpoonfuls likewiſe at going to bed; the doſe may be increaſed to four or five, if the caſe requires, and the ſtomach will bear it. Mind to ſhake the bottle well, when you take it.

CON-

CONVULSIONS.

Symptoms.

CONVULSIONS in children are thus to be diſtinguiſhed. The face turns blackiſh, the eyes are diſtorted, and the balls ſeem immoveable, the mouth is drawn awry, and the fiſt is clenched. It is to be obſerved that a drowſineſs uſually intervenes between the fits.

Remedies.

A BLISTER applied to the nape of the neck is ſometimes ſerviceable. Or give a few hartſhorn drops in a tea-ſpoonful of water frequently, or give three or four drops of the tincture of wood ſoot in the ſame manner.

DIABETES.

Symptoms.

A great diſcharge of urine, of the ſmell, colour, and taſte of honey, a decay of the whole frame, and an intenſe thirſt.

Remedies.

INFUSE for three days in one gallon of lime water, three ounces of liquorice root, two ditto of the ſhavings of ſaſſafras, and one of guaiacum. The doſe is half a pint, three times a day. Lime water is made by pouring twelve pints of boiling water on one pound of unſlacked lime, which is fit for uſe as ſoon as cold.

Or make allum whey, by boiling four pints of milk over a ſlow fire, with three drachms of allum, till it is turned into whey. When as much as will fill a four ounce phial may be taken three times a day.

EAR-ACH.

Symptoms.

A pain in the ear, ariſing from a cold, or a diſorder of the nerves of the head.

Remedies.

THE ſmoak of tobacco blown into the ear, or a roaſted onion or ſalt put into the ear, will take away the pain, but the head muſt be kept warm.

DRY BELLY ACH.

Symptoms.

THE Symptoms of the dry belly ach, or in other words, the nervous cholic, are, coſtiveneſs, violent pains in the bowels, coldneſs of the hands and feet, faintings, a kind of paralytic diſorder, great anxiety of mind, and tremblings.

Remedies.

THE warm bath is an admirable remedy, as is balſam of Peru, given inwardly from twenty to forty drops in a ſpoonful of powdered loaf ſugar, three or four times a day; beſides which you may give the following clyſter. Boil in a pint of water an ounce of dried mallow leaves, half an ounce of camomile flowers, and half an ounce of ſweet fennel ſeeds. Half a pint of this decoction, with half an ounce of Epſom ſalts, and two ſpoonfuls of ſweet oil muſt be uſed for a clyſter, and repeated as often as neceſſary.

YELLOW JAUNDICE.

Symptoms.

A yellowneſs of the whole body, and more particularly about the eyes, urine of a ſaffron colour, ſtools almoſt white, bitterneſs of the tongue, vomiting of galls, heavineſs and laſſitude of the limbs.

REMEDIES.

TAKE the white of an egg, and two glaſſes of ſpring water; beat them well together, and drink the quantity off at a draught.

It cools the lungs, which in this diſtemper are always inflamed; expels the aſthmatic diſorder, which alſo always, in ſome degree, afflicts the party diſeaſed; it ſpeedily procures perſpiration, invigorates the animal ſpirits, cauſes digeſtion, and creates an appetite.

By theſe means the late lord Blakeney cured great numbers in Ireland, Minorca, and in this kingdom; and ſaid that he never knew it to fail.

INDIGESTION.

SYMPTOMS.

FREQUENT belchings, heart-burn, and an oppreſſion or weight at the ſtomach.

REMEDIES.

PYRMONT and Spa waters. Or from ten to twenty drops of acid elixir of vitriol in a glaſs of water, two or three times a day, or a large ſpoonful of tincture of hiera picra, every day an hour before dinner.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

SYMPTOMS.

A feveriſh complaint, a vomiting, a great coſtiveneſs, and a burning pain in the belly.

REMEDIES.

SPARE diets and weak broths ſhould be uſed. Juice of lemons taken inwardly affords ſurprizing relief; or let the patient loſe ten ounces of blood, and have the bleeding repeated according to the urgency of the

the complaint. Then, till the patient has had two or three ſtools, give twice every day the following clyſter:

Take of dried mallow-leaves an ounce; camomile flowers, and fennel ſeeds, of each half an ounce; boil them in a ſufficient quantity of water to ſtrain off about half a pint; then add two ounces of ſweet oil, and it is fit for uſe.

To eaſe the pain, and ſtop the vomiting, give ten drops of liquid laudanum, in a little broth, every ſix hours.

MEASLES.

Symptoms.

THIRST, drowſineſs, ſlight cough, chillneſs, ſhivering, accompanied by a fever, great ſickneſs, and an effuſion of tears. The little red ſpots, which do not riſe above the ſurface of the ſkin, appear the fourth day.

Remedies.

THE diet and management to be the ſame as in the ſmall pox; then bleeding and frequent purging; and let the patient drink plentifully of the following decoction.—Take pearl barley, raiſins and figs, of each two ounces, ſtick liquorice bruiſed, half an ounce: boil them in four quarts of water, till the water is reduced to two quarts; ſtrain it for uſe, and tincture it with a quarter of an ounce of ſalt prunella.

Every

Every Patient his own Doctor.

PART II.

EXTERNAL DISORDERS.

PILES.

SYMPTOMS.

THE piles are of a two-fold nature, the bleeding piles, and the blind piles; the former, when there is any diſcharge, the latter, when there is not.

Perſons of a bulky ſize, who lead an inactive life, and live high, are moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe, though it is ſometimes hereditary, and then it attacks more early in life than when it is accidental. They may be occaſioned by an exceſs of blood, by ſtrong aloetic purges, high ſeaſoned foods, by drinking great quantities of wines, the neglect of any cuſtomary evacuations, much riding, great coſtiveneſs, or any thing that occaſions hard or difficult ſtools. Pregnant women are ſometimes afflicted with them.

Remedies.

IF only little ſwellings within and without the fundament, touch them with a little oil of amber. Or, take lime water, four ounces, liquid laudanum, half an ounce, mix together, and make a linament to bathe the parts with it very often.

If they are bleeding piles, care muſt be taken not to ſtop them too ſoon, eſpecially if they are periodical, and return frequently, as they prove ſalutary; but if they continue in ſuch quantity as to waſte the patient's ſtrength, hurt his digeſtion, or impair any functions, then a proper regimen and aſtringent medicines muſt check the diſcharge.

A linen cloth dipped in camphorated ſpirits of wine, may be applied to the parts, and a bread and milk poultice, if exceſſively painful, or a little cooling ointment of elder, equal parts of each mixed together; a doſe of manna and ſalts, or ſena tea, or ſome cooling phyſic given in the morning, and an electuary made of one ounce of lenitive electuary, flower of brimſtone, half an ounce, of cream of tartar, two drachms, ſyrup of roſes, a ſufficient quantity to mix together; then take the bigneſs of a nutmeg twice a day, occaſionally. Leeches applied to the part, or on the pile itſelf, gives great relief.

GREEN WOUNDS.

Symptoms.

THE appearance and nature of green wounds muſt be various from the nature of the accident by which they were occaſioned, or the weapons from which they were received.

Remedies.

DRESS them daily with yellow baſilicon ſpread on

on fine lint, after fomenting them with a fomentation made of ſouthernwood and wormwood, camomile flowers, of each an ounce; bay leaves dried, half an ounce. Boil them gently in ſix pints of water, and ſtrain it off for uſe. Foment all green wounds as well as old ſores with this before they are dreſſed every day.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.

SYMPTOMS.

IT is neceſſary to mention the ſigns by which a dog that is mad may be known.

A mad dog is ſeemingly rapacious and thirſty, yet eats and drinks nothing; his eyes are fierce and flaming; he hangs down his ears, and thruſts out his tongue; froths much at the mouth, and barks at his ſhadow; oftentimes runs along ſad and anxious without barking at all; frequently pants for breath, as if tired with running; carries his tail bent inwards; runs without diſtinction againſt all he meets, with great fury, and bites; hurrying on in an haſty and uncertain courſe. Dogs that are well are afraid and fly, both at the ſight and barking of one that is mad. The firſt mad ſymptom in a dog, is an unuſual trembling.

With reſpect to the ſymptoms in perſons bit, they are, principally, confuſed and miſchievous looks, and an utter abhorrence of water.

REMEDIES.

MIX one pound of common ſalt in a quart of water, and then ſqueeze, bathe, and waſh the wound with the ſame for an hour, and not drink any of it; then bind a little ſalt to the part affected for twelve hours. But be very careful to apply it inſtantly after the bite of the animal.

Take the leaves of rue, picked from the ſtalks and bruiſed, ſix ounces; garlic picked from the ſtalks and bruiſed, Venice treacle and mithridate, and the ſcrapings of pewter, of each four ounces; boil all theſe over a ſlow fire, in two quarts of ſtrong ale till one pint be conſumed; then keep it in a bottle cloſe ſtopped, and give nine ſpoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, ſeven mornings following, faſting, and ſix ſpoonfuls to a dog.

This will not fail, if it be given within a few days after the biting of the dog. Apply ſome of the ingredients from which the liquor was ſtrained to the bitten place.

Bathing in the ſea, where the patient can be accommodated with conveniences, is likewiſe deemed an admirable remedy.

To this we may add, that, to cure the bite of a viper or adder, if you will rub the part bitten with ſome of the fat of the animal, it will prevent any bad effects from ariſing; but if the fat of the animal cannot be procured, warm ſallad oil will be attended with the ſame good conſequences.

CANCER.

Symptoms.

THIS dreadful diſorder originates from a ſmall tumour, which often remains for years without encreaſing, and does not change the colour of the ſkin. However, when the humour becomes more active, the ſwelling ſuddenly grows large, livid, round, unequal, painful, then breaks, and ſharp ſtinking ſores ſucceed, which eat away the ſound parts, when the lips of the wound become exceeding diſguſtful to the ſight. This diſorder generally affects the breaſts, but ſometimes attacks the privities, ears, noſe, and arm-pits.

Remedies.

A quarter of a pound of guaiacum ſhavings muſt be boiled in ſix pints of water, till the quantity is reduced to four pints, a pint of which, milk warm, muſt be drank daily. Fomentations of milk and water, and poultices of white bread and milk muſt be uſed externally, and the wounds ſhould be defended from the cold air by a piece of fine linen, ſpread with ſpermaceti ointment, which ſhould be renewed twice or thrice a day. This ointment is made thus. Take a quarter of a pint of the beſt ſallad oil, a quarter of a pound of white wax, and half an ounce of ſpermaceti. Melt them together over a gentle fire, and afterwards keep them ſtirring till the whole is cold.

CHILBLAINS.

Symptoms.

CHILBLAINS are ſwellings on the hands and feet, from exceſſive cold, accompanied with intolerable pains, prickings, itchings, heat, and redneſs.

Remedies.

ON their firſt appearance bathe them with ſnow water, if that can be procured, or hold them over the ſteam of boiling vinegar.

If they grow ſore and break, uſe the fomentation mentioned, in the article of green wounds, and then apply a dreſſing of yellow baſilicon, mixed with a few drops of ſpirits of turpentine, and ſpread on fine lint. A ſparing diet ſhould be uſed, and the parts affected kept warm.

ITCH.

Symptoms.

THE itch is moſtly communicated by infection, and generally appears in ſmall watery puſtules about the wriſts, and between the fingers, and affects the arms, legs, thighs, &c. is attended with intolerable itching, when ſitting by the fire, but more particularly when in bed; is never dangerous, unleſs rendered ſo by neglect or improper treatment. It muſt not be ſuddenly drove in; after cure, have proper evacuations.

Remedies.

THE beſt medicine is ſulphur of brimſtone uſed externally; or internally, take flower of brimſtone in treacle or milk every night and morning, and rub the parts every night, going to bed, with an ointment made of flower of brimſtone, two ounces, crude ſalt ammoniac in fine powder, half an ounce, hog's lard, a quarter of a pound, mixed together; the ſmell, if diſagreeable, may be taken off by adding a few drops of eſſence of lemons: if neceſſary, rub the whole body; let it be done at different times; the linen ſhould not be changed, and ſhould afterwards be well dried and fumigated with brimſtone, to prevent a freſh infection when cured, and three or four briſk purges, at different times, taken; it will not be amiſs to drink a glaſs of cream of tartar whey every morning for a week or more, uſing wholeſome food and obſerving cleanlineſs.

SORE EYES.

Symptoms.

THE ſymptoms of ſore eyes are eaſily known, being redneſs, a ſtiff gumminеſs, a ſalt rheum or water

water flowing from them, weakneſs of ſight, dimneſs, a painful heat in the eye-lids, and many others unneceſſary to relate, as thoſe who feel them muſt be well acquainted with their nature; proceed we therefore to the

REMEDIES.

WE ſhall here preſent our reader with the great Sir Hans Sloan's celebrated remedies.

Take of prepared tutty, one ounce; of lapis hæmatitis prepared, two ſcruples; of the beſt aloes prepared, twelve grains; of prepared pearl, four grains; put them into a prophyry, or marble mortar, and rub them with a peſtle of the ſame ſtone very carefully, with a ſufficient quantity of viper's greaſe, or fat, to make a liniment; to be uſed daily, morning or evening; or both, according to the conveniency of the patient.

The doctor preſcribes bleeding and bliſtering in the neck, and behind the ears, in order to draw off the humours from the eyes; and afterwards, according to the degree of inflammation, or acrimony of the juices, to make a drain by iſſues between the ſhoulders, or perpetual bliſter. And for waſhing the eyes, recommends cold ſpring water. And the beſt inward medicines, which he has experienced, to be conſerve of roſemary flowers; anti-epileptic powders, ſuch as Pulvis ad Guttetam, betony, ſage, roſemary, eye-bright, wild valerian root, caſtor, &c. waſhed down with a tea made of the ſame ingredients; as alſo drops of ſpirit Lavendulæ Compoſit, and ſal. vol. oleos.

If the inflammation returns, the Doctor ſays, drawing about ſix ounces of blood from the temples, by leeches, or cupping on the ſhoulders, is very proper.

The

The liniment is to be applied with a ſmall hair pencil, the eye winking, or a little opened.

FISTULA.

Symptoms.

A deep, winding, callous ulcer, with a narrow entrance into a ſpacious bottom, and yielding a ſharp virulent matter.

Remedies.

A quarter of a pound of elecampane root, three quarters of a pound of fennel ſeeds, and a quarter of a pound of black pepper; pound theſe ſeparately, and ſift them through a fine ſieve; take half a pound of honey and half a pound of powder ſugar, melt, the honey and the ſugar together over the fire, ſcumming them continually, till they become bright as amber; when they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a ſmall paſte.

The doſe is the ſize of a nutmeg, morning, noon, and night, drinking a glaſs of wine or water after it.

If the above ſhould not ſucceed, immediate recourſe muſt be had to a ſkilful ſurgeon.

MORTIFICATION.

Symptoms.

THE juices loſe their proper motion and ferment, and thereby deſtroy the texture of the parts, and corrupt.

Remedies.

The part muſt be fomented every night and morning with hot flannels, wrung out, with the following fomentation:

Take

Take lime water a pint, and diſſolve in it half an ounce of crude ſal armoniac; then add three ounces of camphorated ſpirits of wine. Afterwards apply a poultice of ſtale beer grounds and oatmeal, moiſtened with a little hog's lard: when the part begins to ſuppurate, apply under the poultice a dreſſing of black baſilicon inwardly.

Take a dram of the beſt Peruvian bark in fine powder, every four hours in a gill of mountain wine.

OLD ULCERS.

Symptoms.

ULCERS are wounds or ſores of long continuance, and their ſymptoms virulent matter iſſuing from them.

When any ulcer is of long ſtanding, it is dangerous to dry it up, without ſubſtituting in the place of a diſcharge, (which is become almoſt natural,) ſome others; ſuch as purging from time to time, or cutting an iſſue near the diſeaſed part.

To forward the cure, ſalt meat, ſpices, and ſtrong liquors muſt be moſt avoided: the uſual quantity of fleſh meat ſhould be leſſened, and the body be kept moderately open, by a vegetable, or milk diet; and if the ulcers are in the legs, it is of great importance to keep in a lying poſture; for negligence in this material point changes the ſlighteſt wounds into ulcers, and the moſt trifling ulcers into obſtinate and incurable ones. To cure which,

Take a quarter of a pound of baſilicon, and an ounce and an half of oil of olives, and mix therewith half an ounce of verdigreaſe; dreſs the ſore with this ointment, ſpread open a little tow, after fomenting it well with a decoction made of camomile flowers, and mallow leaves. Take frequently a doſe of cooling phyſic, and live regularly.

SUPPLEMENT.

DISEASES, whoſe Symptoms are obvious; with ſome uſeful and approved RECIPES.

BALDNESS.

RUB the part with an onion frequently till it looks red, or rub it with bear's greaſe, which penetrates more than any other kind of fat.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

APPLY to the back part and the ſides of the neck, a linen cloth dipt in cold water, in which ſalt prunella has been diſſolved. In very obſtinate caſes bleeding in the foot is uſeful. Internally, the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary may be taken three or four times in a day. Take the ſeeds of white henbane, and white poppies, each half an ounce; conſerve of roſes, three ounces; and mix them into an electuary with ſyrup of diacodium.

SPIT-

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

TAKE red roſe leaves dried, half an ounce; twenty drops of oil of vitriol; one ounce and an half of refined ſugar, and pour two pints and an half of boiling water on theſe ingredients in an earthen veſſel; let it ſtand to be cold, and take half a quarter of a pint frequently. In this diſorder, frequent bleeding in ſmall quantities is proper, not exceeding four, or, at the moſt, ſix ounces at each time, according to the ſtrength of the ſick perſon.

A LIP SALVE.

THIS may be made by adding a quarter of an ounce of alkanet root to the ſpermaceti ointment (mentioned among the remedies for a cancer) and letting them ſimmer together a few minutes over a gentle fire.

BILES.

APPLY a plaiſter of diachylon with the gums, once every day, till they are cured. To prevent their return, a few doſes of cooling phyſic are proper.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

TAKE May butter unſalted, and white wax, of each ſix ounces; oil of olives, half a pint; lapis calaminaris one ounce and an half; melt the wax and butter with the oil, and ſtir in the lapis calaminaris finely powdered, till it is too hard to let it ſettle. This is an excellent ointment for the above purpoſes, and is to be applied once a day ſpread on a fine linen rag.

BRUISES, EXTERNAL.

BATHE the part with a little ſpirits of wine and camphire, which in ſlight caſes will effect a cure, but

if that fails, it will be neceſſary to apply a poultice of ſtale beer grounds and oatmeal, with a little hog's lard, which muſt be applied freſh every day till the bruiſe is entirely cured.

BRUISES, INTERNAL.

TAKE a large ſpoonful of cold drawn linſeed oil, two or three times in a day. The patient muſt alſo be blooded to the quantity of eight or ten ounces: and if the ſymptoms are violent, the bleeding muſt be repeated at diſcretion.

CHOLIC.

TAKE two ounces of Daffy's elixir, and repeat it as occaſion may require; or half a drachm of powder of rhubarb toaſted a little before the fire.

COLDS.

COLDS may be cured by lying much in bed, by drinking plentifully of warm ſack-whey, with a few drops of ſpirits of hartſhorn in it, or any other warm liquor; living upon puddings, ſpoon meats, chickens, &c. and drinking every thing warm. In ſhort, it muſt at firſt be treated as a ſmall fever, with gentle diaphoretics; ſuch as half a drachm of the compound powder of contrayerva, taken night and morning; or half an ounce of Mindererus's ſpirit may be given every night going to reſt, drinking a plentiful draught of weak ſack-whey after it.

This is a much more eaſy, natural, and certain method, than the common practice by balſamics, linctus's, and the like, which ſpoil the ſtomach, deſtroy the appetite, and hurt the conſtitution.

ACHES AND PAINS.

RUB a little opodeldock upon the part affected, two or three times a-day, and wear a flannel upon it;

it; if this does not give relief, take twenty drops of volatile tincture of guaiacum every night and morning, in a glaſs of ſpring water.

HOARSENESS.

TAKE an ounce of linſeed oil, freſh drawn; half an ounce of ſpermaceti; ſix drachms of white ſugar-candy in powder; and an ounce and a half of balſamic ſyrup. Mix for an electuary. A ſpoonful of it to be taken now and then on the occaſion ſpecified by its title.

COSTIVENESS.

TAKE the ſize of a nutmeg of lenitive-electuary every morning, or as often as occaſion requires.

DEAFNESS.

SYRINGE the ears well with ſome warm milk and oil: then take a quarter of an ounce of liquid opodeldock, and as much oil of almonds; mix them well, and drop a few drops into each ear, ſtopping them with a little cotton or wool; repeat this every night going to reſt.

CORNS.

AFTER ſoaking them for a conſiderable time in warm water, pare away carefully with a penknife the uppermoſt and hardeſt ſurface: then apply a plaiſter of green wax, or diachylon with the gums, ſpread on thin leather; repeat this method (which is perfectly ſafe) a few times, and it will ſeldom fail to extirpate them entirely.

COUGH.

COUGH.

TAKE oil of ſweet almonds, and ſyrup of balſam, of each two ounces; four ounces of barley-water, and thirty drops of ſpirits of ſal volatile; ſhake them well together, and take two large ſpoonfuls when the cough is troubleſome. If this medicine does not remove the cough in a few days, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to be blooded.

EXCORIATIONS IN CHILDREN.

DISSOLVE a little white vitriol in ſpring water, dig a rag into the liquid, and dab the part, which will heal it.

FAINTING.

GIVE a few drops of ſal-armoniac in a wine glaſs of water inwardly, and apply to the noſtrils and temples ſome ſpirits of the ſame.

The METHODS purſued by the *Humane Society* for the Recovery of Perſons apparently dead by Drowning.

THE ſociety eſtabliſhed in London for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned, induced by a principle of humanity, have undertaken to make public the following methods of treating ſuch caſes, which are now practiſed in ſeveral countries of Europe with amazing ſucceſs; and which they earneſtly recommend to the attention of every man, but particularly to thoſe who live in ſea-port towns, or places adjacent to rivers, brooks, ponds, &c.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

I. In removing the body to a convenient place; great care muſt be taken that it be not bruiſed, nor ſhaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any one's ſhoulders with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, except with the greateſt caution. For experience proves, that all theſe methods are injurious, and often deſtroy the ſmall remains of life. The unfortunate object ſhould be cautiouſly conveyed by two or more perſons, or in a carriage

carriage upon ſtraw, lying as on a bed with the head a little raiſed, and kept in as natural and eaſy a poſition as poſſible.

II. The body being well dried with a cloth, ſhould be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The windows or door of the room ſhould be left open, and no more perſons be admitted into it than thoſe who are abſolutely neceſſary, as the life of the patient greatly depends upon their having the benefit of a pure air. The warmth moſt promiſing of ſucceſs is that of a bed or blanket, properly warmed. Bottles of hot water ſhould be laid at the bottoms of the feet, in the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks, wrapped in cloths, ſhould be rubbed over the body, and particularly along the back. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy perſon lying by the ſide of the body, has been found in many caſes very efficacious. The ſhirt or cloaths of an attendant, or the ſkin of a ſheep freſh killed, may alſo be uſed with advantage. Should theſe accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew-houſe, baker, glaſs-houſe, ſaltern, ſoap-boiler, or any fabric where warm lees, aſhes, embers, grains, ſand, water, &c. are eaſily procured, it would be of the utmoſt ſervice to place the body in any of theſe, moderated to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy perſon.

III. The ſubject being placed in one or other of theſe advantageous circumſtances, as ſpeedily as poſſible, various ſtimulating methods ſhould next be employed. The moſt efficacious are, to blow with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that part of the patient, cloſing his noſtrils with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by preſſing the cheſt with the other, imitating the ſtrong breathing of a healthy perſon: the medium of a handkerchief or cloth may be uſed

to

to render the operation leſs indelicate. Whilſt one aſſiſtant is conſtantly employed in this operation, another ſhould throw the ſmoak of tobacco up by the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, ſuch as are uſed in adminiſtering clyſters: a pair of bellows may be uſed until the others can be procured. A third attendant ſhould, in the mean time, rub the belly, cheſt, back and arms, with a coarſe cloth or flannel dipped in brandy, rum, gin, or with dry ſalt, ſo as not to rub off the ſkin: ſpirits of hartſhorn, volatile ſalts, or any other ſtimulating ſubſtance, muſt alſo be applied to the noſtrils, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. The body muſt at intervals be ſhaken alſo, and varied in its poſition.

IV. If there be any ſigns of returning life, ſuch as ſighing, gaſping, twitching, or any convulſive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth; opening a vein in the arm or neck may prove beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken away ſhould not be large; nor ſhould any artery ever be opened, as profuſe bleeding has appeared prejudicial, and even deſtructive to the ſmall remains of life. The throat ſhould be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propenſity to vomit; and the noſtrils alſo with a feather, ſnuff, or any other ſtimulant, ſo as to provoke ſneezings. A tea-ſpoonful of warm water may be adminiſtered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of ſwallowing be returned: and if it be, a table-ſpoonful of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage, but not before, as the liquor might get into the lungs before the power of ſwallowing returns. The other methods ſhould be continued with vigour, until the patient be gradually reſtored.

We have been as circumſtantial as poſſible in the above directions, that if one conveniency ſhould be

wanting, the attendants may not be at a loſs for others. Where the patient has lain but a ſhort time ſenſeleſs, blowing into the lungs or bowels has been, in ſome caſes, found ſufficient; yet a ſpeedy recovery is not to be expected in general. On the contrary, the above methods are to be continued with ſpirit for two hours, or upwards, although there ſhould not be the leaſt ſymptoms of returning life. The vulgar notion, that a perſon will recover in a few minutes, or not at all; and the ignorant, fooliſh ridiculing of thoſe who are willing to perſevere, as if they were attempting impoſſibilities, has moſt certainly cauſed the death of many who might otherwiſe have been ſaved.

Moſt of the above rules are happily of ſuch a nature, that they may be begun immediately, and that by perſons who are not acquainted with the medical art; yet it is always adviſeable to ſeek the aſſiſtance of ſome regular practitioner as ſoon as poſſible; not only as bleeding is proper, and frequently neceſſary; but as it is to be preſumed that ſuch a one will be more ſkilful and expert, and better able to vary the methods of procedure as circumſtances may require.

N. B. It is proper to obſerve, that theſe means of reſtoration are applicable to various other caſes of apparent deaths; ſuch as hanging, ſuffocation by damp and noxious vapours, whether proceeding from coal-mines, the confined air of wells, ciſterns, caves, or the muſt of fermenting liquors; to thoſe ſeized with apoplectic and convulſive fits, and alſo to the frozen.

Wherever any good has been produced by the means recommended, the perſon who has ſuperintended the cure is deſired to write a circumſtantial account of it to James Horsfall, Eſq; Treaſurer, Middle Temple, or Mr. M. Robinſon, Garden-Court, Middle Temple, Secretary to the Society.

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EVERY perſon, who ſees others languiſhing under any ſickneſs or diſtemper, if he has a mind to preſerve himſelf from the infection, ought always to diſcharge his ſaliva, or ſpittle, and never ſwallow it, whilſt he remains in the ſphere of infected vapours; for the ſaliva is the firſt thing that very readily attracts the infected vapours, which being ſwallowed with it, are carried, as it were, by this vehicle into the ſtomach, where they occaſion moſt fatal effects.

The greater part of diſtempers, and particularly malignant fevers, are contagious. This contagion, ariſing from the ferment that proceeds from the ſick perſon, diffuſes itſelf as a vapour in the ambient air, and infects every thing to a certain diſtance; ſo that theſe infected vapours, being drawn into the mouth by reſpiration, are capable of corrupting the ſaliva, which being ſwallowed, infects the ſtomach, and afterwards the reſt of the body. But when one ſpits, the body is ſecured from infection.

For this reaſon tobacco, or ſpicey ſubſtances, or of a ſtrong ſmell, kept in the mouth and chewed, for exciting the ſaliva, may be of great ſervice to all thoſe who viſit infected perſons.

Directions concerning BLEEDING.

OF all the remedies recurred to in relieving the diſeaſed part of mankind, there are none of ſuch general ſervice and advantage, as that of bleeding; as there is no one, on the other hand, attended with more pernicious conſequences when indirectly and injudiciouſly ordered. A number of illneſſes

are

are abſolutely owing to too great a quantity of blood; in which caſe there is ever of courſe an indiſpenſable neceſſity for proportionably draining this fluid.

In all inflammatory diſtempers, it is next kin to a ſacrilege to omit it: as it is, on the contrary, expoſing the patient to the utmoſt hazard, to injoin it in a low, languid, depreſſed ſtate, where the ſpirits before were too much exhauſted, and nature, conſequently, unable to ſupport the leaſt evacuation.

In a word, wherever prevail ſore-eyes, a ſciatic, a dry, huſky cough, an head-ach, inflammations of the womb, or bladder, a virulent gonorrhœa, cordee, venereal ſtricture, inflamed piles, hot rheumatiſm, dry gripes, ſore throat, an aſthma, cholic, ſtrangury, gravel, nephretic pains, hæmorrhages, an inveterate itch, and the like, the opening of a vein is of peculiar ſervice. But in dropſies, a jaundice, the gout, and all complaints ariſing from too great a relaxation of the veſſels, or obſtruction of them, remedies adapted to the reſpective diſorders muſt be ſought for from other ſpecific quarters, without the leaſt thought of increaſing thoſe diſorders, by abrupt and prepoſterous bleeding.

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*** This Work will contain a Full, Complete, Authentic, Intereſting and Pleaſing Account of every Tranſaction recorded in the Holy Scriptures, from the Creation of the World, in the Beginning of Geneſis, to the End of the Revelations. More particularly

The Hiſtory of that ſtupendous Work the Creation of the World.

The Creation of Adam and Eve—their Temptation, Fall, and Expulſion from Paradiſe.—Its fatal Conſequences, &c.

The Wickedneſs of Mankind.—The General Deluge.—The Preſervation of Noah and his Family, &c.

The Building of Babel—Confuſion of Tongues, and Diſperſion of the People.

Hiſtory of Abraham and his Family.—Deſtruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, &c.

Hiſtory of Joſeph and his Brethren, &c.

Perſecutions of the Iſraelites by Pharaoh King of Egypt, with the various Tranſactions that took Place previous to their being miraculouſly releaſed from Bondage.

The aſtoniſhing Miracles performed by Moſes in Egypt, the Wilderneſs, and other Places.

The Travels and various Revolutions of the Iſraelites, with the great Miracles wrought in their Favour by Divine Interpoſition before their Settlement at Jeruſalem.

Hiſtory of Sampſon, Saul and Jonathan, Naomi and Ruth, Judith and Holoferues, Suſanna and the Elders, Haman and Mordecai, Deborah and Barak, &c.

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†‡† The Authors of this Work flatter themſelves that no Chriſtian Families would be without this truly uſeful and pious Work, if they were ſenſible of the many great Advantages that will accrue to them and their Poſterity, by giving it an attentive Peruſal.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is the general Intent of Books to apply to the Heart, or Imagination; to touch the Paſſions or pleaſe the Fancy; but the HOLY BIBLE addreſſes the Soul, gives Joy, Peace and Comfort Here, and a delightful Proſpect of Hereafter.

As *A New and Complete Univerſal Hiſtory of the Holy Bible* has long been wanting, we have, with great Care, Expence and Study, together with the Aſſiſtance of ſome of the moſt learned and eminent Divines, been enabled to preſent one to the Public. In this Work we have blended Inſtruction and Entertainment in ſuch a Manner, that while the Reader is ſenſibly pleaſed, he will find himſelf imperceptibly improved, and be amazed at his extenſive Knowledge of the Scriptures acquired in ſo rapid a Manner.

In our Labours may be viewed, with awful Surprize, the Great and Glorious Works of the Creation: And with pleaſing Admiration may be ſeen the Riſe and Fall of Empires; the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States; the various Viciſſitudes of Life in all Stations; the Depravity of Human Nature when Man is forſaken by God; the eaſy Tranſitions from Innocence to Guilt, and from Virtue to Vice; the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages; the Rage of Luſt; Folly of Pride; Fate of Tyranny, and Madneſs of Ambition. Here will be found Patterns for all thoſe who would wiſh to practiſe the Chriſtian or Moral Virtues. Hence St. Gregory ſays, From the Patriarchs we may take the Model of all Virtues: Abel, teaches us Innocence; Enoch, Purity of Heart; Noah, a firm Perſeverance in Righteouſneſs; Abraham, the Perfection of Purity; Joſeph, Chaſtity; Jacob, Conſtancy in Labour; Moſes, Meekneſs; and Job, invincible Patience.

Salvation, the moſt glorious Prize that Man can obtain, may be here peruſed with Pleaſure, and acquired with Eaſe, if Piety is the Guide, and Faith the Interceſſor. The Mercy of God is greater than our Delinquency, and eternal Happineſs is in our Reach, if we ſuppreſs the Gratification of our Paſſions to ſeek it. Read, therefore, and be informed; look for, and find.

A LIST of *ſome* (the Whole being too long to be contained in the Compaſs of this Propoſal) of the elegant COPPER-PLATES, which will be given to embelliſh this Work, and which are Engraved by the moſt ingenious Artiſts, from the admirable Drawings and Paintings of the greateſt Maſters, exhibiting the moſt diſtinguiſhed Incidents and Tranſactions recorded in the Sacred Writings, and forming the moſt inimitable Set of Prints ever given in a Work of a ſimilar Nature in this Kingdom.

A Moſt beautiful, emblematical, and expreſſive Frontiſpiece, repreſenting Truth preſenting the Sacred Writings to Piety, who is ſupported on one Side by Hope, and on the other by Faith, who is trampling Sin beneath her Feet; with a diſtant View of our Firſt Parents in their State of Innocence.

An affecting repreſentation of the fugitive Shechemites burnt and ſuffocated in the holds of their idol Berith, by order of king Abimelech.

Judas Maccabeus, after having defeated the army of the Samaritans, killing Apollonius their General.

Benhadad, king of Aſſyria, aſſaſſinated by Hazael, who ſucceeded him on the throne.

An excellent repreſentation of Adam and Eve in their ſtate of innocence.

Zachariah, the ſon of Jehoida the high-prieſt, ſtoned to death by order of king Joaſh.

The prophet Elijah carried up to heaven in a fiery chariot, in the preſence of his diſciple Eliſha.

The parting of Lot and Abraham after ſeparating their flocks.

Abner, Saul's general, aſſaſſinated by Joab, general of David's forces.

Ahab, king of Iſrael, ſlain in his chariot by an arrow at the battle of Ramoth-gilead.

The Philiſtines cutting off the heads of Saul and his three ſons, after having defeated the army of the Iſraelites near Mount Gilboa.

View of the falling of the walls of Jericho, burning the city, and deſtruction of the inhabitants by the Iſraelites.

A picturesque repreſentation of the battle of Ai, with the deſtruction of the city, by the army of Joſhua.

Seventy of Ahab's ſons ſlain at one time by order of Jehu, the ſon of Jehoſhaphat, and their heads ſent to Jezreel.

Samſon ſlaying the Philiſtines with the jaw-bone of an aſs.

Queen Eſther fainting before king Ahaſuerus

Affecting diſplay of the expulſion of Adam and Eve from Paradiſe after their fall.

A LIST OF PART OF THE PLATES.

An admirable repreſentation of the Six Days Work of the Creation, viz. 1. The Diviſion of Light from Darkneſs. 2. The Formation of the Firmament. 3. The Separation of the Earth from the Waters. 4. The Creation of the Sun, Moon and Stars. 5. The Creation of Birds and Fiſhes. 6. The Creation of Man, &c.

A beautiful diſplay of Pharaoh, and his hoſt of Egyptians being drowned in the Red Sea.

Joſhua defeating the army of the Amalekites.

Deſtruction of the temple of Baal, with its prieſts, falſe prophets, &c. by order of king Jehu.

The Philiſtines offering up the armour, &c. of Saul to their idol Aſhtaroth.

Phineas, the ſon of Eleazar, the high-prieſt, killing Zimri and Coſbi, for having committed indecencies in the ſight of Moſes and the people, near the Tabernacle of the Lord.

Miraculous preſervation of the prophet Daniel in the den of lions.

Suſanna ſurprized by the two elders in the garden.

Jonah ſheltering himſelf under a gourd after preaching to the Ninevites.

Moſes found among the bullruſhes by the daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt.

The building of Babel and confuſion of tongues.

King Solomon, ſeated in his glory, receiving a viſit from the queen of Sheba.

Gideon offering a ſacrifice upon a rock, from whence, by an angel's touching it, fire iſſues out and conſumes it.

The witch of Endor, at the requeſt of king Saul, raiſing the apparition of the prophet Samuel.

Manaſſeh, king of Judah, loaded with chains, and confined in priſon at Babylon, by order of king Eſarhaddon.

The head of Iſhboſheth, the ſon of Saul, preſented to David by two of his domeſtics who had treacherouſly murdered him.

The ark of the covenant, with the divine glory deſcending thereon.

The angel appearing to Hagar and her ſon Iſhmael in the wilderneſs.

An inimitable repreſentation of the diſtinguiſhed piety of king Joſiah.

Mary, the ſiſter of Lazarus, anointing the feet of Our Bleſſed Saviour, and wiping them with her hair.

An affecting repreſentation of the ſoldiers placing a crown of thorns on the head of Our Bleſſed Saviour previous to his crucifixion.

Our Bleſſed Saviour appearing to Mary Magdalen after his reſurrection.

An inimitable diſplay of Chriſt healing the ſick and caſting out devils.

The Aſcenſion of Our Bleſſed Redeemer.

A woman miraculouſly healed of a bloody iſſue by touching the garment of Our Bleſſed Saviour.

An admirable repreſentation of Chriſt curing the impotent man, after being afflicted thirty-eight years, at the pool of Betheſda.

The flight of Joſeph and Mary, with Our Bleſſed Saviour, into Egypt.

Miraculous deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt.

Our Bleſſed Saviour riding on an aſs to Jeruſalem, previous to the celebration of the feaſt of the paſſover.

The preſentation of Our Bleſſed Saviour in the temple at Jeruſalem.

Repreſentation of Chriſt reſtoring the blind to ſight.

The Apoſtle Paul ſhaking the viper from his hand after being ſhipwrecked on the iſland of Melita.

A very beautiful and ſtriking piece of the Nativity of Our Bleſſed Saviour.

The crucifixion of Our Bleſſed Redeemer, taken from an admirable deſign, and moſt inimitably executed.

A maſterly repreſentation of Chriſt being taken down from the croſs after his crucifixion, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

*** Beſides theſe, and many other equally beautiful Plates, will be added a moſt ſtriking and admirable repreſentation of that aſtoniſhing ſtructure Solomon's Temple, with all the Veſſels and other Ornaments within it uſed in the Celebration of Divine Worſhip. Likewiſe a full Diſplay of the Form of the Tabernacle, with the Court and Camp. The Outſide of the Tabernacle with its Covering, and the Veſtments uſed by the Prieſts at the Time of their performing divine Service. Plan of the antient City of Jeruſalem. Alſo beautiful Maps of the Garden of Eden, and the Land of Canaan; with a ſtriking Repreſentation of the Diviſion of the Twelve Tribes, &c.

†††† Thoſe who would wiſh to become poſſeſſed of a more complete Library of divine Knowledge than any Thing of the Kind hitherto attempted, will have their Expectations fully anſwered by the Purchaſe of this New and truly excellent Work. In Order, therefore, to prevent Miſtakes, pray be careful to aſk for

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‡‡‡ It is thought neceſſary to obſerve, that this excellent Work contains, not only every Article already mentioned, but likewiſe a great Variety of other important, curious, and inſtructive Particulars, neceſſary to promote the Knowledge, Happineſs, and Welfare of all Chriſtian Families.

†††† The Whole of this truly excellent Work being juſt printed off, may be had complete, neatly bound in Calf and lettered, Price 1l. 16s. or in Sixty Weekly Numbers, Price Six-Pence each, one or more at a Time, as may beſt ſuit the Convenience of the Purchaſer.

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